



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ACADEMY NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS.

1. **ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.**—In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the annual business meeting of the Academy will be held in the hall of the College of Physicians, N. E. corner Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 20, 1902, at 4 p. m. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be presented, three directors elected, and such other business transacted as may properly be brought before the meeting.
2. **CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.**—Proceedings of the Seventy-fifth Scientific session of the Academy, held in the New Century Drawing Room, Thursday evening, October 31, 1901. The topic of the meeting was: "The Outlook for Civil Government in the Philippines." The president announced that General Arthur Mac Arthur, who had accepted the invitation of the Academy to deliver the opening address on this subject, was unable to be present, owing to the fact that he had been called west on important public business.

Dr. George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, who had been detailed for service, lasting over a year, in the Philippines with the army under command of General Mac Arthur, was introduced as the first speaker. Dr. Becker said that there is no political future for the peoples of the Philippines, at least for this or the next generation. The natives are divided into many different tribes, speak many different languages, are not able to understand each other, and in most cases the several tribes are at enmity or war with each other. They must be considered as children with respect to political liberty as understood by Americans. They must be taught to walk and not left to themselves. To train them in government is the first imperative duty that has fallen to the United States. They have many virtues, though not without serious vices, and may in time—though necessarily a long way off—attain to self-government. The work of the United States is to do what no other nation has ever done, transplant our civilization to the tropics. Dr. Becker pointed out in this connection the failure of the Dutch in the East Indies and of the British in the Straits Settlement, showing that instead of those nations teaching the natives to come up to the new standard, they had permitted them to fall even lower by introducing Chinese to do the work by which alone civilization is attained.

In the Philippines the first requisite is to keep out the politician and to cultivate the spirit of work and foster everything that will make

for economic prosperity as the basis of good government. They must be taught that one day's work per week is not enough to assure economic prosperity even if it meets their most urgent necessities. They must be encouraged by being guaranteed the fruits of patient, persistent toil, and be taught the elementary lessons of social and economic virtues in the accumulation and use of wealth.

Following Dr. Becker, Mr. José Abreu, a Filipino lawyer and a member of the Manila bar, who is sojourning in this country for the purpose of studying American law and institutions, and is employed as an expert in the War Department, spoke on the political aspects of the topic of the meeting. Mr. Abreu said in part:

"The difficulties can only be measured by the complex and numerous questions which enter as factors in the problem under discussion. Its importance can be recognized when we realize that another test is to be applied to democracy, and that the welfare of ten million people depends on the solution of the problem. . . .

"These factors are: (1) the possibility of civil government in the Philippines; (2) the manner in which this government should be administered.

"Before leaving the islands, and while General Otis was military governor, I often heard complaints from my countrymen against military rule, and noticed a strong desire for the immediate establishment of civil government, some indulging in the utopian dream that civil government should precede the establishment of peace, rather than that the establishment of peace should precede civil government. On the other hand, at the present time, now that a civil regimen prevails in those islands, with civilians having more authority than military officers, there are some who maintain that such a condition is absurd. . . . Both opinions are extreme. . . . Civil government is now practical within certain limitations, and later, when resistance to the unquestioned authority of the United States has completely disappeared, full civil government can be granted for the reason that it is a possibility wherever there coexist certain elements which can direct and others which can be readily controlled. . . . The Philippine people are easily governed. Their oriental nature inclines them to be submissive and obedient to law; they are industrious and lovers of peace and order.

"Three centuries of contact with European Christian peoples have instilled into their character certain occidental ideas and virtues which make them quite capable of understanding your principles of government. . . . It is certain that the Philippine people who promise most for the future of the Orient, and you who are now imparting to them your education, institutions and laws, will be delightfully surprised at

what will be accomplished during the next few years. It will almost refute the old saying that nations are not born in a day."

Mr. Abreu pointed out that the few sections where rebellion still was manifest were no index of the feeling of the whole people, and only showed how costly it is to overcome race prejudice and errors born of misinformation and ignorance. He dwelt upon the mistakes of Spain in making no provision for political training of the people, and cited the experience of the Taft Commission to show that there were educated Filipinos capable of directing civil government in important departments. He further argued for some form of representation of the people in the central government of the islands. "I believe that if the machinery of legislation were enlarged, granting a limited suffrage to the inhabitants of the provinces, so that they could send their representatives to the Commission (it becoming in this way a sort of a representative congress), all resentment, hostility and suspicion would disappear, this being subject of course to definite action by Congress. . . . This would accomplish three objects: (1) It would give a more popular character to the central government; (2) it would satisfy the desire of the people to have some part in legislation, which all consider as the predominant feature of self-government; (3) it would teach the people to legislate with the guidance and advice of the civil commission.

"This plan would complete the social, economic and political education of our people."